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NEWS	2	MAR 31	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	3	MAR 31	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS	4	MAR 31	CA/CAPLUS and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS	5	MAR 31	LPDI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS	6	MAR 31	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	7	APR 04	STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
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NEWS	9	APR 28	EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS	10	APR 28	IMSRSEARCH reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	11	MAY 30	INPAFAMDB now available on STN for patent family searching
NEWS	12	MAY 30	DGENE, PCTGEN, and USGENE enhanced with new homology sequence search option
NEWS	13	JUN 06	EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
NEWS	14	JUN 06	KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
NEWS	15	JUN 13	USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character patent numbers for U.S. applications
NEWS	16	JUN 19	CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from web-based collections
NEWS	17	JUN 25	CA/CAPLUS and USPAT databases updated with IPC reclassification data
NEWS	18	JUN 30	AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S. patent records
NEWS	19	JUN 30	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional options to display authors and affiliated organizations
NEWS	20	JUN 30	STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist Assistant and BLAST plug-in
NEWS	21	JUN 30	STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
NEWS	22	JUL 28	CA/CAPLUS patent coverage enhanced
NEWS	23	JUL 28	EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status information from the EPOLINE Register
NEWS	24	JUL 28	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	25	JUL 28	STN Viewer performance improved
NEWS	26	AUG 01	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
NEWS	27	AUG 13	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts

page images from 1967-1998

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008

=> file caplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Aug 2008 VOL 149 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Aug 2008 (20080812/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

=> s (base (3w) catalyst) (L) (absorbent (3w) support)
767472 BASE
168892 BASES

869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 811009 CATALYST
 807940 CATALYSTS
 1038657 CATALYST
 (CATALYST OR CATALYSTS)
 46537 ABSORBENT
 23809 ABSORBENTS
 56074 ABSORBENT
 (ABSORBENT OR ABSORBENTS)
 533749 SUPPORT
 149657 SUPPORTS
 634598 SUPPORT
 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
 L1 0 (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)

=> s (base (7w) absorbent (3w) support)
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 46537 ABSORBENT
 23809 ABSORBENTS
 56074 ABSORBENT
 (ABSORBENT OR ABSORBENTS)
 533749 SUPPORT
 149657 SUPPORTS
 634598 SUPPORT
 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
 L2 0 (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)

=> s base (4w) alumina (4w) support
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 325637 ALUMINA
 2645 ALUMINAS
 325917 ALUMINA
 (ALUMINA OR ALUMINAS)
 533749 SUPPORT
 149657 SUPPORTS
 634598 SUPPORT
 (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
 L3 12 BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT

=> d 13 1 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:701438 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:95526
 TITLE: Catalyst for epoxidation of an alkene to an alkene
 oxide, method of making catalyst and method of using
 it
 INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Xiankuan; Khanmamedova, Alla Konstantin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: USXXCO
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1 English
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070149792	A1	20070628	US 2005-316031	20051222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-316031	20051222

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:95526

AB The present invention is for a catalyst for epoxidn. of an alkene (e.g. ethylene), to an alkene oxide (e.g. ethylene oxide), on which silver has been deposited on alumina as a support which has been modified with certain weak base compds., such as oxides of a Group 1A, Group 2A, Group 3A or the first transition series of the Periodic Table of Elements, and with a high temperature heat treatment. Optional promoters selected from the group consisting of compds. of Group 1A, Group 2A, Group 7A and Group 8 may be contacted with the alpha-alumina support in solution with a silver compound, with the catalyst precursor before calcination or with the catalyst after calcination. The catalyst is brought into contact with alkene and oxygen under reaction conditions to selectively convert the alkene to an alkene oxide. Thus, 28.4 g support rings (Norpro SA 5552) was impregnated with 7.7 mL aqueous solution of 1.24 weight% Ca(NO₃)₂ and

rotary evaporated under vacuum till no residual solution was visible. The impregnated support was then dried and calcined in a muffle furnace in air at 120° for 10 min and 900° for 5 h and naturally cooled to ambient temperature to give a support containing 1000 ppm CaO. An aqueous solution of 0.17 weight% CsCl (4 mL) and 1 mL deionized water were placed inside a tinted beaker in an ice bath, followed by gradually adding 2.7 mL ethylenediamine with stirring and then introducing 5.7 g silver oxalate in small portions while keeping the temperature at 20° to give a silver-amine solution. The silver-amine solution was poured were poured onto 25.9 g modified support rings and shaken. The impregnated rings were rotary evaporated under vacuum for 5-7 min, placed into a calcination dish, calcined in a muffle furnace in air at 260° for 10 min and then 250° for 10 min, cooled to ambient temperature to give a catalyst containing 13.5% Ag and 180 ppm Cs.

The catalyst in ring shape was crushed and sieved to 40 mesh and ready for testing. The catalyst (2 mL) was charged into a 1/4" stainless steel U-tube, heated in a sand bath at 220°. A mixture of ethylene 25, 0 10, CO₂ 10%, and 1 ppm CH₂Cl₂, and balance CH₄ was fed into the U tube at GHSV of 5,000 h⁻¹ and 300 psig to give ethylene oxide with 82.4% selectivity and 10.1% ethylene conversion after .apprx.24 h.

=> s base (5w) silica (3w) support
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 582524 SILICA
 4397 SILICAS
 583005 SILICA
 (SILICA OR SILICAS)

533749 SUPPORT
149657 SUPPORTS
634598 SUPPORT

(SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)

L4 9 BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT

=> d l4 1 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:58750 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:313964

TITLE: Efficient allylic oxidation of cyclohexene catalyzed by immobilized Schiff base complex using peroxides as oxidants

AUTHOR(S): Mukherjee, Sanghamitra; Samanta, Sujit; Roy, Bidhan Chandra; Bhaumik, Asim

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 700 032, India

SOURCE: Applied Catalysis, A: General (2006), 301(1), 79-88
CODEN: ACAGE4; ISSN: 0926-860X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Allylic oxidation of cyclohexene was carried out over a Cu N-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)salicylaldimine Schiff base copper complex and its immobilized analog supported on silica modified with 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane. The immobilized complex was characterized by using atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS), FT-IR, EPR and UV-vis spectroscopic studies and SEM image anal. The catalytic oxidation of cyclohexene was carried out over this copper complex and the immobilized analog with different oxidants, e.g., dilute aqueous hydrogen peroxide and tert-Bu hydroperoxide at ambient conditions. Acetonitrile and water were used as solvent and dispersion medium, resp., with or without addnl. acid in different sets of oxidation reactions. The major product is 2-cyclohexen-1-one with small amts. of cyclohexene oxide, 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, and 1,2-cyclohexane-diol. The activity of the immobilized catalyst remains nearly the same after two cycles, suggesting the true heterogeneous nature of the catalyst.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

L1 0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)

L2 0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)

L3 12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT

L4 9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT

=> s l3 and l4 and (fatty (2w) acid (2w) alkyl (2w) ester)

407244 FATTY

14 FATTIES

407248 FATTY

(FATTY OR FATTIES)

4654151 ACID
 1646510 ACIDS
 5170122 ACID
 (ACID OR ACIDS)
 615780 ALKYL
 6722 ALKYL
 618823 ALKYL
 (ALKYL OR ALKYL)
 626731 ESTER
 460209 ESTERS
 869626 ESTER
 (ESTER OR ESTERS)

1143 FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER
 L5 0 L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)

=> s l3 and ester
 626731 ESTER
 460209 ESTERS
 869626 ESTER
 (ESTER OR ESTERS)

L6 1 L3 AND ESTER

=> d l6 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:220767 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:220767

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:39177a,39180a

TITLE: Study of the hydrodeoxygenation of carbonyl, carboxylic and guaiacyl groups over sulfided CoMo/γ-Al2O3 and NiMo/γ-Al2O3 catalyst.

AUTHOR(S): II. influence of water, ammonia and hydrogen sulfide
 Laurent, Etienne; Delmon, Bernard

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Catalyse et Chimie des Matériaux Divises,
 Université Catholique de Louvain, Place Croix du Sud 2
 Boite 17, Louvain-la-Neuve, B-1348, Belg.

SOURCE: Applied Catalysis, A: General (1994), 109(1), 97-115
 CODEN: ACAGE4; ISSN: 0926-860X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The hydrotreatment of various oxygenated groups (ketonic, carboxylic, methoxyphenol) present in bio-oils in the presence of CoMo and NiMo catalysts was studied in a batch reactor using a mixture of model compds. (4-methylacetophenone, di-Et sebacate, and guaiacol) mimicking the real feed. The influence of potential poisons or inhibitors of the reactions (H2O, NH3, and H2S) was determined. High quantities of water had only a very slight inhibiting effect on the reactions. Ammonia strongly inhibited the conversion of carboxylic esters and the removal of the methoxy group of guaiacol, but, surprisingly, the hydrogenation of the ketonic group was not affected. Hydrogen sulfide depressed the activity of the NiMo catalyst for the conversion of the ketonic group but not that of the CoMo catalyst. It had an enhancing effect on the conversion of the carboxylic ester group and no effect on the removal of the methoxy group of guaiacol. The absence of the influence of ammonia on the hydrogenation of the ketonic group was interpreted as resulting from the participation of nucleophilic sites and hydridic species in the reaction mechanism. Carboxylic esters seemed to react on electrophilic

sites. Broensted acids were thought to be responsible for decarboxylation, while uncoordinated metal atoms and sulfhydryl groups could be responsible for the hydrogenation of carboxylic groups. On the other hand, the surface of the alumina support catalyzed the hydrolysis of carboxylic esters into acids. The demethylation of guaiacol occurred for a large part on the Lewis acid-base sites of the γ -alumina support. The use of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia showed a high potential for controlling the selectivity of reactions occurring in bio-oils hydrotreatment. The present results gave hope that the deoxygenation of carboxylic groups could be selectively performed through decarboxylation thanks to catalyst selection and control of the hydrogen sulfide pressure. Ketonic groups and aldehydic groups could be selectively eliminated from complex feeds by applying a pressure of ammonia which would inhibit all reactions but hydrogenation.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

L1 0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L2 0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L3 12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT
 L4 9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT
 L5 0 S L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)
 L6 1 S L3 AND ESTER

=> s l4 and ester

626731 ESTER

460209 ESTERS

869626 ESTER

(ESTER OR ESTERS)

L7 1 L4 AND ESTER

=> d l7 ibib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656660 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:193964

TITLE: Enantioselective cation-exchange materials

INVENTOR(S): Lindner, Wolfgang; Laemmerhofer, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068397	A1	20030821	WO 2003-AT46	20030214
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,			

PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AT 2002000240	A	20030415	AT 2002-240	20020215
AT 411227	B	20031125		
AU 2003208160	A1	20030904	AU 2003-208160	20030214
EP 1474234	A1	20041110	EP 2003-706112	20030214
EP 1474234	B1	20050720		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005517196	T	20050609	JP 2003-567573	20030214
JP 4044048	B2	20080206		
AT 299755	T	20050815	AT 2003-706112	20030214
US 20050131087	A1	20050616	US 2004-503689	20040804
US 7064234	B2	20060620		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AT 2002-240 A 20020215
 EP 2003-706112 A 20030214
 WO 2003-AT46 W 20030214

AB The invention relates to a enantioselective cation-exchange material comprising a chiral selector (1) consisting of a chiral component (2) and at least one cation-exchange group (X), a spacer (3), and a carrier (4). The cation-exchange material is characterized by the fact that the chiral component (2) has a mol. weight of <1,000 while the at least one cation-exchange group (X) is an acid group having a pKa < 4.0. A typical chiral cation exchange material was manufactured by stirring N-Boc-(S)-tyrosine 3 h in 2 mL each CH₂Cl₂ and trifluoroacetic acid 3 h, reacting the resulting (S)-O-allyltyrosine 15 h with 3,5-dichlorobenzoic acid N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, and immobilizing the product on silica.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s immobilizing (L) (base (2w) catalyst) (L) silica
 8652 IMMOBILIZING
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 811009 CATALYST
 807940 CATALYSTS
 1038657 CATALYST
 (CATALYST OR CATALYSTS)
 582524 SILICA
 4397 SILICAS
 583005 SILICA
 (SILICA OR SILICAS)

L8 0 IMMOBILIZING (L) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (L) SILICA

=> s IMMOBILIZING (s) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (s) SILICA
 8652 IMMOBILIZING
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE

(BASE OR BASES)
 811009 CATALYST
 807940 CATALYSTS
 1038657 CATALYST
 (CATALYST OR CATALYSTS)
 582524 SILICA
 4397 SILICAS
 583005 SILICA
 (SILICA OR SILICAS)
 L9 0 IMMOBILIZING (S) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (S) SILICA

=> s IMMOBILIZING (s) BASE (s) SILICA
 8652 IMMOBILIZING
 767472 BASE
 168892 BASES
 869209 BASE
 (BASE OR BASES)
 582524 SILICA
 4397 SILICAS
 583005 SILICA

(SILICA OR SILICAS)
 L10 2 IMMOBILIZING (S) BASE (S) SILICA

=> d l10 1-2 ibib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:553828 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Preparation and characterization of porphyrin
 chromophores immobilized on micro-silica gel beads
 AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Jin; Matsumoto, Tomoko; Senda, Yoshiya;
 Shiragami, Tsutomu; Yasuda, Masahide
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of
 Engineering, University of Miyazaki, Gakuen-Kibanadai,
 Miyazaki, 889-2192, Japan
 SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, A:
 Chemistry (2008), 197(1), 101-109
 CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Micro-silica gel beads (1a-c) immobilizing
 dihydroxoantimony(V) tetraphenylporphyrin (SbTpp), free base
 tetraphenylporphyrin (H2Tpp), and zinc(II) tetraphenylporphyrin (ZnTpp)
 chromophores were prepared by the reactions of 3-aminopropyl silica
 gel (SiO2-NH2) with the dihydroxoantimony(V) complex (2a), the free
 base (2b), and the zinc complex (2c) of 5-[4-
 (succinimidylloxycarbonyl)phenyl]-10,15,20-triphenylporphyrin, resp.
 Absorption spectrophotometry was performed on 1a-c using a confocal laser
 scanning microscope (CLSM) and determined that the yields for the
 immobilization of SbTpp, H2Tpp, and ZnTpp on SiO2-NH2 were 31.7, 95.9, and
 45.1%, resp. Moreover, 1a was converted into its acetyl analog (1a') by
 the acetylation of the axial hydroxo ligands and aminopropyl of 1a with
 Ac2O, since the interactions of the SbTpp chromophore with the residual
 amino group on SiO2 was observed by spectroscopic anal. using CLSM. In
 micro-channel reactors (MCR), the photoreaction of 1a' with Et2NH induced
 demetallation to produce 1b immobilizing H2Tpp chromophore. Moreover, the
 reaction of 1b with Zn(OAc)2 produced 1c immobilizing ZnTpp chromophore.

Thus, micro-silica gel beads (1a) were transformed into 1c in a micro-region of a silica gel surface by way of photochem. reaction with Et₂NH and subsequent metalation with Zn(OAc)₂.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1129614 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:402187

TITLE: Temperature-responsive surface, and its application method

INVENTOR(S): Suga, Hiroshi; Sakai, Hideaki; Kakimoto, Masaaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cellseed Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005292104	A	20051020	JP 2004-134820	20040331
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-134820	20040331

AB A base material surface capable of responding to a temperature change is provided, which is applicable to isolating a biosubstance (e.g., hormone, peptide, protein). The base material surface is prepared by immobilizing a dendritic polymer with a siloxane frame or its derivative having a grafted another polymer on a base material surface in a thin layer.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

L1	0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
L2	0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
L3	12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT
L4	9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT
L5	0 S L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)
L6	1 S L3 AND ESTER
L7	1 S L4 AND ESTER
L8	0 S IMMOBILIZING (L) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (L) SILICA
L9	0 S IMMOBILIZING (S) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (S) SILICA
L10	2 S IMMOBILIZING (S) BASE (S) SILICA

=> s immobilized (s) alkali (s) silica

110429 IMMOBILIZED

430603 ALKALI

11586 ALKALIS

32438 ALKALIES

456570 ALKALI

(ALKALI OR ALKALIS OR ALKALIES)

582524 SILICA

4397 SILICAS

583005 SILICA

(SILICA OR SILICAS)

L11 17 IMMOBILIZED (S) ALKALI (S) SILICA

=> s l11 and ester

626731 ESTER
460209 ESTERS
869626 ESTER

(ESTER OR ESTERS)

L12 1 L11 AND ESTER

=> d l12 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:72616 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:72616

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:12527a,12530a

TITLE: Enhanced chromatographic selectivity for sodium(l+) ions on a calixarene-bonded silica phase

AUTHOR(S): Glennon, Jeremy D.; O'Connor, Kieran; Srijaranai, Supalax; Manley, Kevin; Harris, Stephen J.; McKervey, M. Anthony

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Coll. Cork, Ire.

SOURCE: Analytical Letters (1993), 26(1), 153-62

CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 118:72616

AB Functional esters of calixarenes, which are phenolic metacyclophanes annulated by a single methylene bridge, are immobilized onto silica particles for use in the separation of alkali metal ions by high performance liquid chromatog. with conductivity detection. The immobilization of tetrameric and hexameric calixarene Et esters was carried out using the triethoxy silane derivs. of p-allylcalix[n]arene Et esters. At an injected concentration of 10-2M, optimum selectivity for Na ions was achieved using a mobile phase of 30% MeOH/H2O with the calix[4]arene ester stationary phase. A mixture of four alkali metal chlorides is shown on injection to give a clear separation of Na+ from the other unresolved ions, the retention order being Na+ » K+ > Cs+ > Li+ = t0.

=> s basic (2w) alumina

429273 BASIC
3745 BASICS
432603 BASIC

(BASIC OR BASICS)

325637 ALUMINA
2645 ALUMINAS
325917 ALUMINA

(ALUMINA OR ALUMINAS)

L13 712 BASIC (2W) ALUMINA

=> s l13 and ester

626731 ESTER
460209 ESTERS
869626 ESTER

(ESTER OR ESTERS)

L14 68 L13 AND ESTER

=> s l14 and (fat! or oil!)
 185578 FAT!
 433078 OIL!

L15 3 L14 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)

=> d l15 1-3 ibib abs

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:730870 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:145219
 TITLE: Method of preparing compositions enriched in compounds
 containing carbon chains of varying degrees of
 unsaturation using argentation chromatography
 INVENTOR(S): Binder, Thomas P.; Geier, Doug; Hilaly, Ahmad;
 Sandage, Robert Duane; Soper, John G.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007075499	A2	20070705	WO 2006-US48098	20061218
WO 2007075499	A3	20070927		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				

US 20070181504 A1 20070809 US 2006-612250 20061218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-750794P P 20051216

AB The method utilizes an argentized cationic resin or a conditioned
 argentized alumina to sep. compds. containing saturated or mono-unsatd. carbon
 chains from compds. having polysunsatd. carbon chains present in a starting
 composition The invention is particularly useful for preparing a composition
 enriched
 in polysunsatd. fatty acid alkyl esters from mixts. of fatty acid
 esters in a starting composition derived from vegetable oils.
 The invention is also directed to a method of preparing a conditioned
 argentized alumina adsorbent having increased selectivity for compds.
 containing one or more polysunsatd. carbon chains.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:733055 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:170659

TITLE: Manufacture of fatty acid alkyl esters, and fuels containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Hayafuji, Shigeto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CDM Consulting Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006193497	A	20060727	JP 2005-9052	20050117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-9052	20050117

AB Fatty acid alkyl esters, useful for biodiesel fuels, are manufactured by esterification of free fatty acid-containing oils with alcs. and treatment of the reaction products with basic adsorbents to remove unreacted free fatty acids for purification of the products. Thus, palmitic acid and MeOH were mixed at a molar ratio of 20:1 and esterified at 290° and 20 MPa for 15 min to give a reaction mixture, which was passed through a column packed with basic alumina for adsorptive removal of unreacted palmitic acid, treated with a column packed with activated clay, centrifuged, and decompressed to give Me palmitate of 99.7% purity and acid value 0.05 in 97.8% yield.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:66634 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:66634
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:12759g-i,12760a-i,12761a-b
 TITLE: Synthetical and stereochemical studies in the perhydrobenzocyclohepten-1-one system
 AUTHOR(S): Kimchi, Dvora; Bien, Shlomo
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Israel Inst. Technol., Haifa, Israel
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1961) 5345-53
 CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 56:66634

AB Preparation of 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydrobenzocyclohepten-1-one (I) was described, and the stereochem. of its ketonic and alc. reduction products was determined Na (4.2 g.) in 53 ml. alc. was treated 5 min. with 20 g. Me 2-oxocyclo-heptanecarboxylate (II), then refluxed 8 hrs. with 35 g. Me γ -bromobutyrate, poured into H₂O, extracted with Et₂O, and the product distilled at 120-30°/0.01 mm. The distillate (15 g.) refluxed 20 hrs. in 260 ml. H₂O and 125 ml. MeOH containing 40 g. Ba(OH)₂, and the product distilled gave 9.9 g. crude γ -(2-oxocycloheptyl)butyric acid (III), b_{0.1} 138-40°; semicarbazone m. 177-9° (MeOH). III semicarbazone (33 g.) refluxed 1 hr. with 35 g. (CO₂H)₂ in 140 ml. H₂O and the product distilled gave 25 g. III, b_{0.1} 140-1°, n_D 1.4810; S-benzylthiuronium salt m. 155-6° (aqueous alc.). To a suspension of 9 g K in 150 ml. C₆H₆ 40 g. II was added in 0.5 hr., the solution treated with 0.8 g. NaI in 4 ml. alc., followed by 42.5g. Me γ -bromobutyrate in 70 ml. C₆H₆, mixture refluxed 38 hrs., poured on ice and salt, extracted with Et₂O, and distilled at 120-30°/0.01 mm. to give 40 g. oil. Crystallization afforded 16.5 g. suberic acid and 22 g. III. III (31.5g.) in MeOH left

overnight with 10 g. NaBH₄ gave a quant. yield γ -(2-hydroxycycloheptyl)butyric acid (IV); S-benzylthiuronium salt m. 146-7° (H₂O); 3,5-dinitrobenzoate m. 88-9° (alc.). Crude IV (30 g.) treated 2 hrs. at room temperature with CH₂N₂ gave 26 g. Me γ -(2-hydroxycycloheptyl)butyrate (V), b_{0.01} 108-10°, n_{20D} 1.4815, pos. test with C(NO₂)₄. V (2 g.) in C₆H₆ shaken overnight with 2 g. P₂O₅ gave 1 g. Me γ (cyclohept-1-enyl)butyrate (VI), b_{0.01} 67-70°, n_{18D} 1.4700. V (8 g.) in 15 ml. C₅H₅N treated at 0° with 6 g. POCl₃, left overnight at room temperature, and heated 1 hr. gave 6.5 g. VI. V (8 g.) in 15 ml. C₅H₅N treated overnight at room temperature with 8

g.

p-MeC₆H₄SO₂Cl gave 6 g. VI. VI (6.5 g.) refluxed 4 hrs. with excess 15% aqueous KOH, acidified with dilute HCl, and extracted with Et₂O gave γ -(2-cyclohept-1-enyl)butyrate (VII), b_{0.01} 120-2°, n_{18D} 1.4867; S-benzylthiuronium salt m. 148-9° (aqueous alc.). VII (90 g.) added dropwise to 1030 ml. Ac₂O, 64 ml. AcOH, and 1.28 g. ZnCl₂, refluxed 2 hrs., concentrated, diluted, extracted with Et₂O, and evaporated gave 88 g.

crude oil as

a mixture of the unsatd. ketone and a lactone. This oil refluxed 2 hrs. with an excess 10% NaOH and working up of the 48 g. crude oil showed only infrared absorption of the unsatd. carbonvl group. The alkaline solution upon acidification afforded 34 g. VII. The crude ketone (48 g.) chromatographed on basic Al₂O₃ and the oil distilled at 80-2°/0.01 mm. gave a ketone finally purified by preparing the semicarbazone, and cleavage with (CO₂H)₂ gave I, b_{0.01} 80°, n_{25D} 1.5265; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone m. 261-2°; semicarbazone m. 206-7°; oxime m. 148-9° (aqueous MeOH). I (1 g.) in 40 ml. tetrahydrofuran refluxed 2 hrs. with 1.6 g. lithium hydridotri-tert-butoxyaluminate under N, decomposed, extracted with Et₂O, and the 0.85 g. oily residue chromatographed on Al₂O₃ gave 0.12 g. mixture of cycloalkenes and 0.38 g. 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydrobenzocyclohepten-1-ol (VIII), m. 55-6°, b_{0.01} 100°. VIII was obtained on reduction with LiAlH₄. VIII (1 g.) afforded 1.1 g. acetate (IX), b_{0.2} 68-70°, n_{20D} 1.4970. IX (0.8 g.) in 2% NaOMe solution kept overnight at room temperature gave 0.63 g.

allylic

alc. The alc. (0.6 g.) shaken over night with 4 g. activated MnO₂ in 10 ml. CCl₄ and the product chromatographed gave I. I (2 g.) hydrogenated in alc. at room temperature 3 hrs. over 0.1 g. 10% Pd-C gave 1.95 g. mixture A of cis-(X) and trans-ketone(XI), b_{0.01} 52-3°, containing 83% X. I (0.25 g.), 10 ml. alc., 0.05 g. 10% Pd-C, 1 ml. 10% HCl, or 1 ml. 10% NaOH hydrogenated 3 hrs. at room temperature gave 0.24 g. mixture X and XI, containing 43%

containing 43%

X and 57% XI. The mixture A (1 g.) in 50 ml. MeOH containing 3 ml. 10% NaOMe refluxed 2 hrs. and the mixture isolated gave 0.95 g. of new equilibrium mixture, b_{0.2} 60-1°. The same reaction was repeated and the reaction time increased to 20 hrs. The mixture A (0.5 g.) in pentane kept overnight on a column of basic Al₂O₃ gave the same equilibrium mixture. The infrared spectra of mixts. showed that in each case 85-7% of the trans-epimer was formed. Mixture A (2 g.) in 80 ml. tetrahydrofuran stirred overnight with 5 g. Li hydridotri-tert-butoxyaluminate at 50° and the usual work up gave 2 g. oily product, and this purified by chromatography on Al₂O₃ gave 1.7 g. product. The trans-perhydrobenzocyclohepten-cis(eq.)-1-ol(XII) (eq. = equatorial)m. 56°; p-nitrobenzoate m. 100-1° (MeOH); acetate b_{0.01} 63°, n_{25D} 1.4780. The trans-perhydrobenzocyclohepten-trans(ax.)-1-ol (XIII) (ax. = axial) b_{0.5} 77-8°, n_{25D} 1.5000; p-nitrobenzoate m. 70°; acetate b_{0.05} 59-60°, n_{20D} 1.4792. When XII and XIII were eluted from the

column without separation, the proportions of XII and XIII were 53 and 47%, resp. Mixture A (1 g.) in 50 ml. Et2O added dropwise to 0.25 g. LiAlH4 in 50 ml. Et2O, stirred overnight at room temperature, and the product chromatographed on Al2O3 gave mixture of trans alcs. (0.12 g.) followed by 0.6 g. pure cis-perhydrobenzocyclohepten-1-ol (XIV), m. 60°; p-nitrobenzoate m. 75°; acetate b0.02 68°. The above trans alc. (0.6 g.) in 1 ml. C5H5N kept overnight at room temperature with 0.6 g. CrO3-C5H5N, decomposed, and distilled gave an almost-quant. yield trans-perhydrobenzocyclohepten-1-one (XV), b0.01 55°, n20D 1.4948; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones m. 226°; semicarbazone m. 209-10° (aqueous alc.); oxime m. 141-2° (alc.). XV was also obtained when the other trans alc. was oxidized by the same method. XIV was oxidized with CrO3-C5H5N as described above to give cis-perhydrobenzocyclohepten-1-one (XVI), b0.1 53°, n20D 1.4959; semicarbazone m. 182-3°; oxime m. 88-9°. Epimerization of XVI with NaOMe in MeOH 5 hrs. gave a mixture contg 86% XV. The semicarbazones of XVI and XV behaved as homogeneous compds. and known mixts. were readily separated on basic alumina. I (1 g.) in 5 ml. Et2O was added to a mixture 0.1 g. Li and 500 ml. liquid NH3, after a few min. 1.5 g. Li added, treated after 2 hrs. with solid NH4Cl, evaporated, the mixture extracted with Et2O, the Et2O washed, evaporated, and the 0.85 g. oil shown to be a mixture of I and XV and XVI. Separation was difficult. The mixture was therefore directly reduced with

LiAlH4

1 hr. at room temperature, and the mixture of saturated alcs. directly oxidized by

CrO3 and the ketone mixture was analyzed by infrared method and shown to contain 21% XVI and 79% XV. I (1 g.) in 5 ml. dry Et2O stirred 2 hrs. with a cooled solution of 2 g. Li in 500 ml. liquid NH3, evaporated, and the mixture worked up as above gave 0.65 g. oily product which chromatographed on Al2O3 gave 0.08 g. ketonic mixture and 0.5 g. mixture of saturated alcs. The alc. mixture oxidized with CrO3 gave a mixture of XVI and

XV

containing 55% XVI as estimated by infrared measurement. Mixture A (0.25 g.)

in i

ml. dry Et2O and 100 ml. liquid NH3 treated with 0.2 g. Li and stirred 2 hrs. gave a mixture containing 50% cis ketone. The relative oxidation rates of the

above ales. were measured and the values given in a table. The relative rates of saponification of acetates of these alcs. were also measured and given in a table.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

L1 0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L2 0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L3 12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT
 L4 9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT
 L5 0 S L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)
 L6 1 S L3 AND ESTER
 L7 1 S L4 AND ESTER
 L8 0 S IMMOBILIZING (L) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (L) SILICA
 L9 0 S IMMOBILIZING (S) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (S) SILICA

L10 2 S IMMOBILIZING (S) BASE (S) SILICA
 L11 17 S IMMOBILIZED (S) ALKALI (S) SILICA
 L12 1 S L11 AND ESTER
 L13 712 S BASIC (2W) ALUMINA
 L14 68 S L13 AND ESTER
 L15 3 S L14 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)

=> s basic (2w) silica
 429273 BASIC
 3745 BASICS
 432603 BASIC
 (BASIC OR BASICS)
 582524 SILICA
 4397 SILICAS
 583005 SILICA
 (SILICA OR SILICAS)
 L16 256 BASIC (2W) SILICA

=> s l16 and ester
 626731 ESTER
 460209 ESTERS
 869626 ESTER
 (ESTER OR ESTERS)
 L17 6 L16 AND ESTER

=> s l17 and (fat! or oil!)
 185578 FAT!
 433078 OIL!
 L18 0 L17 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)

=> d l17 1-6 ibib abs

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:404004 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:125398
 TITLE: Determination of intermediates in synthesis of
 midecamycin acetate by TLC method
 AUTHOR(S): Liu, Xiaoping
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Xiangtan Institute of Technology, 411201, Peop. Rep.
 China
 SOURCE: Hunan Huagong (1999), 29(1), 43-44
 CODEN: HHUAFT; ISSN: 1005-8435
 PUBLISHER: Hunan Huagong Bianjibu
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 AB The qual. anal. of the intermediates in synthesis of midecamycin acetate
 was described. Based on the system test of organic solvents, it was found
 that the ternary system of fatty alc.-fatty acid ester-aromatic
 hydrocarbon with the basic silica gel G plate was
 satisfactory in anal. effects.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:573146 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:173146
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:26193a,26196a
 TITLE: Water-dispersible coating compositions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59071316	A	19840423	JP 1982-181920	19821016
JP 04048832	B	19920807		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-181920 19821016
 AB The title compns. are based on aqueous resin dispersions, which are prepared by emulsion-polymerization of 100 parts (meth)acrylate ester(s) in the presence of 0.1-10 parts unsatd. alkoxy silane and 1-200 parts colloidal silica. Thus, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 40, Me methacrylate 59, acrylic acid 1, and γ -methacryloyloxypropyl trimethoxysilane (I) 0.5 parts were added in 3 h to a mixture containing Na lauryl sulfate 3, Stotex 30 (a basic colloidal silica) 15, water 150, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 0.5, and NaHSO₃ 0.2 parts at 60°, and the reaction mixture was held 2 h at this temperature, adjusted to pH 8-9, with 14% aqueous NH₃, and adjusted to 40% solids to give a polymer [92488-31-8] emulsion. This emulsion was mixed with TiO₂, a thickener, a film-forming additive, a dispersant, and water to give a composition with good stability, which provided films with good resistance to water, alkali, and stains as compared with similar coatings containing no I and/or silica, or too much I and/or silica.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:110570 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:110570
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 92:18037a,18040a
 TITLE: Anionic activation on solid inorganic supports: malonic ester syntheses
 AUTHOR(S): Bram, Georges; Fillebeen-Khan, Tauqir
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Groupe Rech. 12, CNRS, Thiais, 94320, Fr.
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Chemical Communications (1979), (12), 522-3
 CODEN: JCCCAT; ISSN: 0022-4936
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 92:110570

AB (MeO₂C)C₂H generated on basic inorg. solid supports (alumina and silica gels containing NaOMe) underwent either intra- or intermol. alkylations selectively. E.g., treatment of CH₂(CO₂Me)₂ with alumina containing 1 equiv NaOMe/kg followed by Br(CH₂)₅Br (3 days) gave 43% Br(CH₂)₅CH(CO₂Me)₂ exclusively; only 1,1-bis(methoxycarbonyl)cyclohexane was formed when larger ratios of NaOMe:alumina were used.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:535750 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:135750
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 81:21365a,21368a
 TITLE: Alkyl esters of aromatic carboxylic acids
 INVENTOR(S): Norton, Richard V.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sun Ventures, Inc.
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2401332	A1	19740718	DE 1974-2401332	19740111
US 3935238	A	19760127	US 1973-323477	19730115
CA 1018992	A1	19771011	CA 1973-184695	19731031
IT 1006769	B	19761020	IT 1974-19156	19740107
JP 49095935	A	19740911	JP 1974-5642	19740110
GB 1415814	A	19751126	GB 1974-1576	19740114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1973-323477	A 19730115

AB Alkyl esters of aromatic carboxylic acids were prepared by the reaction of the ammonium salt of the acid with an alc. in the gas phase at 230-300°. The ammonium salts were obtained by the hydrolysis of the corresponding nitriles. Thus, a mixture of monoammonium and diammonium salts of p-C₆H₄(CO₂H)₂ reacted with MeOH in the presence of basic silica gel to give up to 71% p-C₆H₄(CO₂Me)₂.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:23235 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:23235

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:3769a,3772a

TITLE: Polymerization of epoxy hydrocarbons in the presence of basic silica gel or basic crystalline aluminosilicate as heterogeneous catalyst
 Orkin, Bernard A.

INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mobil Oil Corp.

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3539648	A	19701110	US 1967-647948	19670622
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1967-647948	A 19670622

AB Polyether polyols were obtained in improved yields by polymerizing an olefin oxide in the presence of a basic alkali metal or alkaline earth metal silica gel or crystalline aluminosilicate. The polyether polyol products were treated with isocyanates or carboxylic acids to produce polyurethanes or esters. Thus, a silica gel catalyst was prepared by adding 240 ml triacetin to 3280 ml Na silicate solution containing 60% water, 5% NaOH, and

35%

Na silicate. The liquid gelled in .apprx.45 min and the gel was dried at 225-250°F. A mixture of 120 g propylene oxide and 10 g catalyst was polymerized at 400°F during 6 hr. Excess propylene oxide was distilled to give 33 g viscous liquid with OH number 313 and mol. weight 347. The

polymerization of

the olefin oxide could also be initiated in the presence of a polyhydroxy or polyamino compound, such as pentaerythritol, trimethylolpropane, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, sucrose, or melamine. The polymerization could also

be

carried out in Me2SO. Esterification of the products with carboxylic acids gave synthetic ester lubricants, while treatment with organic isocyanates, such as tolylene diisocyanate, produced polyurethanes useful as adhesives, structural foams, and coatings.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:5761 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:5761

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:1277f-g

TITLE: Products from oxidation of the lactone of hydroxytetrahydroabietic acid

INVENTOR(S): Subluskey, Lee A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Powder Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2750371		19560612	US 1955-510829	19550524

AB Oxidation of the lactone of 4a-hydroxytetrahydroabietic acid (I), m. 131-2°, with several different oxidizing agents, such as CrO3, CO naphthenate, O or hydroperoxides, and separation on a column of either basic alumina or silica gel and diatomaceous earth gave the 7-oxo derivative of I, m. 150-2° and the 14-HO lactone, m. 180.5-1.5°. These materials are useful as plasticizing ingredients in nitrocellulose lacquers.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

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L1      0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
L2      0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
L3      12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT
L4      9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT
L5      0 S L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)
L6      1 S L3 AND ESTER
L7      1 S L4 AND ESTER
L8      0 S IMMOBILIZING (L) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (L) SILICA
L9      0 S IMMOBILIZING (S) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (S) SILICA
L10     2 S IMMOBILIZING (S) BASE (S) SILICA
L11     17 S IMMOBILIZED (S) ALKALI (S) SILICA
L12     1 S L11 AND ESTER
L13     712 S BASIC (2W) ALUMINA
L14     68 S L13 AND ESTER
L15     3 S L14 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)
L16     256 S BASIC (2W) SILICA
L17     6 S L16 AND ESTER
L18     0 S L17 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)

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=> s basic (4w) bauxite
 429273 BASIC
 3745 BASICS

432603 BASIC
 (BASIC OR BASICS)
 16715 BAUXITE
 3716 BAUXITES
 17088 BAUXITE
 (BAUXITE OR BAUXITES)

L19 46 BASIC (4W) BAUXITE

=> s l19 and ester
 626731 ESTER
 460209 ESTERS
 869626 ESTER
 (ESTER OR ESTERS)

L20 0 L19 AND ESTER

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:48 ON 13 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:09 ON 13 AUG 2008

L1 0 S (BASE (3W) CATALYST) (L) (ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L2 0 S (BASE (7W) ABSORBENT (3W) SUPPORT)
 L3 12 S BASE (4W) ALUMINA (4W) SUPPORT
 L4 9 S BASE (5W) SILICA (3W) SUPPORT
 L5 0 S L3 AND L4 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID (2W) ALKYL (2W) ESTER)
 L6 1 S L3 AND ESTER
 L7 1 S L4 AND ESTER
 L8 0 S IMMOBILIZING (L) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (L) SILICA
 L9 0 S IMMOBILIZING (S) (BASE (2W) CATALYST) (S) SILICA
 L10 2 S IMMOBILIZING (S) BASE (S) SILICA
 L11 17 S IMMOBILIZED (S) ALKALI (S) SILICA
 L12 1 S L11 AND ESTER
 L13 712 S BASIC (2W) ALUMINA
 L14 68 S L13 AND ESTER
 L15 3 S L14 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)
 L16 256 S BASIC (2W) SILICA
 L17 6 S L16 AND ESTER
 L18 0 S L17 AND (FAT! OR OIL!)
 L19 46 S BASIC (4W) BAUXITE
 L20 0 S L19 AND ESTER

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ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
 LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
 STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:43:31 ON 13 AUG 2008